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The Evening Star.

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TWO CENTS.

BLACKBURN TALKS

The Black Flag Up Between Him and the Newspapers.

CARLISLE WILL NOT SPEAK AGAIN

Looking to the Vice President as a Leader.

SILVER THE ONLY ISSUE

Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, who is leading the fight for free silver in that state in his race for re-election to the United States Senate, was seen by a Star reporter today, and asked to express his views on the present aspect of the situa-

tion in his state. Some newspapers delight to keep repeating that the 'silver craze' is dying out in Kentucky, but I tell you that facts are exactly the opposite to this," said Mr. Blackburn. "Every day in Kentucky the silver sentiment is growing larger and assuring is a greater victory. There was never any doubt about my re-election. That was eviient from the very first, and the only doubt that existed was regarding the state ticket. If you had asked me a month ago whether Mr. Hardin would have been elected governor of Kentucky I would have told you that I did not know, that there was grave doubt and that it would be necessary to wait to see developments before that doubt could be dispelled. Now this is all differ-ent. Mr. Hardin will be elected by a ma-jerity of 15,000 at least, and probably 20,000.

The Black Flag Up.

"Kentucky has been a state for 103 years and we have never had an abler man than Mr. Hardin for governor. He is not only able, but is a fearless man, true to his convictions and can be depended upon to do the right thing when he becomes governor of our state. As I said, the silver cause in Kentucky is constantly increasing and the only thing that prevents the situation being stated in its true light more ridely is that the newspapers of our largest cities are the hirelings of the money power. I tell them that they have their ags on like so many dogs, and they dare not do otherwise than wear their tags and park in accordance with instructions. I ask in accordance with instructions. I ask no quarter from them, expect none and propose to give none. The black flag is up between us and it can stay there. "For the last five months I have been continuously on the stump in Kentucky. I have made one hundred speeches in about seventy counties and there are 119 counties in all throughout the state. I have yet to go to a town that has an opera house. go to a town that has an opera house, go to a town that has an opera house, a public hall or any building large enough to hold the crowds that come to hear me. This does not look very much as if silver were unpopular in Kentucky. Every sentiment regarding the white metal is greeted with applause that appears almost to lift the roof. The fact is the people of Kentucky are with me and the newspapers Centucky are with me and the newspapers

Kentucky are with me and the newspapers are against me. The people know this and I tell them that the only way I have to reach them is by talking to them personally. They gladly hear me.

"There is one thing you can be assured of, and that is that Secretary Carlisle will not again go on the stump in Kentucky during this campaign. Mr. Carlisle fully understands just why he will not attempt to do this, and I do not care to further comment on it."

The Leader in '96. "Who are you looking to in '96 to lead the democratic party in the national cam-

aign?" the reporter asked. "There is a man," replied Mr. Blackburn looking to a corner of the parlor of the Normandle, in which the interview took place. Turning in the direction that he indicated, a large, full-length portrait of Vice President Stevenson was seen, "That man was my classmate, my roommate and my constant companion at Center College, at Danville knew him well as a boy, and I have nown him well as a man." Mr. Blackburn tooked at the picture intently for some minutes with an expression of disappointment on his face. "I hope he will do better. I hope he will do better." repeated the Ken-tucky Senator. "I have nothing to say against him, not one word, but I hope he will do better."

Mr. Blackburn, of course, referred to Mr. Stevenson's failure to come out in advocacy of the free coinage of silver.

Silver the Only Issue.

"What issue is there before the country now, or what issue will there be in '96," continued Mr. Blackburn, "except sliver: That is the only thing to be considered. For some years at least the tariff cannot be revived, and lock where we may we can find but one issue in the national campaign. That will be a fight between the money power and the people, and the free coinage of silver will be the demand of the people. They tell us that we cannot hope for the support of the New York delegates for any candidate except one in favor of the single standard, but I say we will let them have New York. What of that? There are eight states on the Pacific coast that will not consider for one moment the Comination of any man who is not out-spoken for free coinage of silver. The south is normally in favor of free silver, and the only thing that keeps it from hersouth is normally in favor of free silver, and the only thing that keeps it from being avowedly so by a unanimous demand is the influence of federal patronage. But in '96 there will be no fear of federal patronage there, and the south will be where it always has been—in favor of the free coinage of silver. The south and the eight Pacific states I have spoken of will give us just thirty-sight less than a majority of just thirty-eight less than a majority of the delegates to the national convention in favor of free silver. We have Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and other western states to look to for these thirty-eight delstates to look to the term, you may be gure, and a free silver candidate will receive the democratic nomination for the

Mr. Blackburn again allowed his eyes to rest upon the portrait of Vice President Stevenson with a look that plainly said "I wonder if you will be the man?"

Action of the Convention. "There is one thing which has been over looked in all comments on the Kentucky situation," Mr. Blackburn continued. "A gold standard resolution was offered in the guberratorial convention, and it was rejected by a vote of 822 to 13. Does that look like the Kentucky democracy was in favor of a single gold standard? If they nad been they had an opportunity to adopt that resolution, but they did not do it There was only the unlucky number of 13 in favor of it. The fact is that convention merely a repetition of the national plat-form of 1893. I have interpreted that platform as being in favor of bimetallism and free silver. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle have seen it to interpret it as a declara-tion for a gold standard. The vote by which the gold standard resolution was voted down in the convention in Kentucky is sufficient explanation of the way in which the democracy of that state regards the platform

the platform. You may rest assured of two things The first is that there never was any doubt about my re-election, and the second is that Mr. Hardin will be chosen governor by a majority of 15,000 or 20,000."

TURFMEN IN A FIGHT

'Nick" Hall Attacks J. C. McWilliams With a Pitchfork.

Quarrel Over a Lost Horse Race Savage Assault on a Prostrate Opponent.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 4.-Nick Hall, he well-known horseman, stabbed J. C. McWilliams three times with a pitchfork near the Bay District race track late last night, and the latter shot at Hall three times without effect. Both men are horse

wners and trainers. McWilliams' horse, Jefferson, ran in race Wednesday and failed to get a place. It appeared that Hall, who had backed the horse, was disgrunteld over his loss and charged McWilliams with influencing the cckey against winning the race. McWilliams retaliated, and the men separated with bad feeling on both sides. This was early in the evening.

Later they met in front of the barber shop en 5th avenue and the quarrel was re-sumed. Finally Hall went to his stable, and, arming himself with a pitchfork, re turned to the scene of hostilities.

without the scene of hostillities.

Without the slightest warning of his murderous intentions he beat his antagonist over the head with the handle of the pitchfork and jabbed at him with the prongs. McWilliams was felled to the ground, and while in this position he drew his pistol and fired three shots at Hall, all going wide of the mark.

McWilliam says he was dazed and stupefied at the time ne fired.

Hall, standing over his victim, continued to jab the prongs of the fork at the body of the prostrate man. He made several savage digs into the scalp and tore the skin off the brow of the right eye. He punctured the right arm in two places and made eight slight abrasions of the shoulders and sides.

McWilliams was almost helplace from the

made eight siight abrasions of the shoulders and sides.

McWilliams was almost helpless from the repeated blows that were showered on him. He managed to save himself considerably by grabbing the pitchfork with his hands, but Hali its expectable with his hands. by grabbing the pitchfork with his hands, but Hali is a powerful man, and had it not been for the fact that a horseman named Madison and others came to the rescue McWilliams would have been entirely at the mercy of his infuriated assailant.

McWilliams was taken to the receiving hospital, where his wounds were dressed. The police are searching for Hall.

DECLARES FOR FREEDOM.

Action by the Cuban Pro-vincial Delegates. CHICAGO, October 4.-The Times-Herald prints the following: deadquarters General of the Rebel Army,

Puerto Principe, Cuba, September 23, via Key West, Pla., October 3, At a meeting of the Cuban provincial delegates in this place today the report of the special commission appointed to draft constitution was adopted without debate, the fundamental laws of the republic were formally proclaimed, and the independence of the island from Spain solemnly de

clared.
The provincial government of General
Maceo gives way to this permanent organ-President, Salvador Cisheros of Puerto Principe.
Vice president, Bartolamae Maceo of Manzanillo.

Secretary of war, Carlos Ruloff of Santa Clara.

Foreign affairs, Rafael Portuondo of San-

Treasury, Severa Pina of Sancti Spiritus. Interior, Santiago J. Saninares of Rome-

General in charge, Maximo Gomez.

Lieutenant General, Antonio Macco.

The provinces of Santa Clara, Santiago,
Havana, Puerto Principe and Mantanzas
are all represented in the new govern-

PRAISED GOV. CULBERSON.

The Eniscopal Convention Takes Ac

tion on the Prize Fight. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., October 4.-The wo houses of the Episcopal convention held brief sessions today before going into ight session as the "licard of missions" In the house of deputies, morning prayers were conducted by Bishop Worthington of Nebraska and Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks of Philadelphia. A memorial was presented asking that the western portion of the diorese of North Carolina be erected into a missionary jurisdiction. A long list of memorials to deceased clergymen followed. Rev. Dr. Roberts of Concord, N. H., of fered a resolution commending the go rnor and legislature of Texas for its stand ernor and legislature of Texas for its stand on the prize-fighting question. A white-haired delegate from Pennsylvania, James H. Biddle, objected to immediate considera-tion. He said he had no knowledge what-ever of the action of the Texas people. This caused a roar of laughter in the staid convention, and the resolution was

passed with a few faint noes.

The house of bishops transacted little business before the joint session save the announcement of the standing committees and the reference to the proper committees of memorial of the diocese of California regarding a new diocese. ed with a few faint noes. garding a new diocese.

THE "BAD SON" RELEASED.

insufficient Evidence Against William Henry.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., October 4.—Tha grand jury this morning reported to Judge Moore that it had failed to find evidence against William Henry sufficient to hold him on the charge of murdering his father, Charles Henry. Judge Moore thereupon discharged Henry. He left the court room in mediately, surrounded by his friends, who showered congratulations upon him.

REFORM MOVEMENT INDORSED.

Commendable Action of the Demo-

crats of Omaha. OMAHA, Neb., October 4.-The demoerats of Omaha and this county, by an overwhelming majority, at their primaries ast night indorsed the citizens' reform movement, designed to promote good government and economical administration of city and county affairs and to "purge the community from public plunderers." The mover ent for reform in local affairs reachd immense proportions, conservative business men never before in politics being the packers.

MEXICO'S DEAD STATESMAN.

His Remains to Lie in State in the Chamber of Deputies. CITY OF MEXICO, October 4.- The remains of the late Manuel Romero Rubio, minister of the interior, are being empalmed. The body will be exposed tomorrow in the chamber of deputies, which is row in the cnamper or deputies, which is being converted into a hall of mourning, illuminated with thousands of candles and hung in black. The body will be interred in the French cemetery. The late minis-ter was considered one of the ablest states-men Mexico ever produced.

Another Bicycle Record Smashed. DENVER, Col., October 4.-Harry Clark, class A rider, rode two miles, unpaced, n four minutes thirty and four-fiths seconds, beating the class A record twenty seconds and the class B record eleven sec onds. Clark's record is official, as a sanc-

Why Americans Should Sympathize With Armenians.

CAUSE OF THE RECENT OUTBREAK

The Reform Obligations of the Powers.

PETITION TO GREAT BRITAIN

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) NEW YORK, October 4.-J. J. Rooney hairman of the Phil-Armenian Associa tion of America, discussed with an Associated Press representative today the subject of the riots of the last few days

"If," he said "the American people can sympathize with the struggles of the insurgents in Cuba, they surely can extend a helping hand to the Armenians, whose position for centuries has been infinitely worse than that of the Cubans. Their fidelity to their faith has been the chief source of their afflictions. They received th Christian faith in the second century and have held fast to it through all the years in spite of incessant persecution and many general massacres. They have a magnificent literature and a great history and ar surely too noble and intelligent a people to be wiped from the earth by the un-speakable Turks. All that Armenian peo-ple ask is protection for life, honor and property, and surely such a demand should meet with the sympathy of the American

Revolutionary Plot Charges

"It is said by the enemies of the Arnenians that this outbreak is the result of a secret, revolutionary movement, and that it was specially designed to provoke bloodshed in order to attract the attention and intervention of Europe. The conclusive answer to this charge is that it is not necessary, in view of all the acknowledged facts, to place any more bloodshed in evidence be fore Europe and the civilized world. But it is necessary and vitally important that the horrors of the recent and existing situation in unhappy Armenia should be brought home to the conscience of humanity by a peaceable petition. This is what was done at Canstantington, and Monday last, and you at Constantinople on Monday last, and you know the result.

know the result.

"Moreover, a revolutionary movement in Constantinople would not be deemed necessary or advisable by the Armenians themselves, as the issue is now squarely joined between the porte and the three powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin, namely, Great Britain, Russia and France. The obligations of these powers toward Armenia are clearly defined in article 61 of the treaty of Berlin.

Obligations of the Powers

These obligations are publicly acknowl edged by the three powers, and we, the friends of the Armenians in the United States, are glad to say that the British remier, the Marquis of Salisbury, has ac knowledged the special duty of Great

"The British foreign office, within the last "The British Toreign office, within the last two or three days, has acknowledged the receipt of our petition and has promised to give it consideration.
"As a matter of fact, direct pressure now rests upon the porte, from the three powers named, to accept the reforms demanded by

"To show the value of American sentiment in bringing about a remedy for Armenia, I need only cite the following letter addressed to Mr. Stern, an earnest friend of the cause in Washington, by Mr. James Bryce, author of 'The American Commonwealth.' He wrote: 'I trust that the efforts which you and other public-spirited men are making to call the attention of the American people to the unhappy condition of the Christians of the east will be successful.

"Your people are always ready to respond to the cry of suffering humanity, and no events of recent years have better deserved their sympathy than the miseries of

no events of recent years have better deserved their sympathy than the miseries of the ancient and once famous Armenian nation; iniseries which have recently culminated in the massacre of Sassoun. A strong expression of American feeling will strengthen the hands of those who in Europe desire to see measures of reform introduced which may effectually prevent ary recurrence of similar horrors.

"J. BRYCE."

"Then, again, the first petition asking for the appointment of a European governor of

the appointment of a European governor of Armenia bears the signatures, among others, of Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century, and T. A. Emmet, president of the Irish National Federation of America."

BRUTALITY OF THE MOB. Charges Against the Turks Made by

Armenians. CONSTANTINOPLE, October 4.-A deputation composed of forty leading Armenians called at the British embassy here today to see the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie. They were informed that Sir Philip was absent; but they said they had come to see him and would wait there until he

The Armenian church at Constantinople and the other churches situated in different parts of the Turkish capital are still crowded with refugees. There are nearly 500 Armenians in the Patriarchate church The scenes in the churches are aione. The scenes in the churches are heartrending in the extreme. Many women and children are bewailing the loss of their husbands and fathers. The Armenians declare that the Turkish mob committed the most terrible excess in the Karaghlomkuk quarter of Constantinople during the night of Monday last, the date when the rioting first broke out.

THE SASSOUAN MASSACRE.

What It is Said the Commission's Re

port Will Show.

LONDON, October 4.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople, published this afternoon, says that one of the foreign delegates of the international commission of inquiry says that its report will show that the total number of inhabitants of the Sassouan valley did not exceed 4,000, and that the number of Armenians killed in the capture of the villages of Semal. Shemak and Gheliguzan and in the taking of

It is also claimed that the report will demonstrate that there is no evidence that any one was killed in cold blood or that there were any mutilations of women or

hildren.

Finally, it is asserted by the delegate according to the correspondent of the Pal Finally, it is asserted by the delegate, according to the correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, that about forty persons were buried in the death pit at Gheliguzan and that the statement that a number of women threw themselves over a cliff in order to avoid dishonor is also false.

A \$100,000 Fire in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 4.-The large two-story brick sash and door factory of Rufus R. Thomas & Co., corner of 19th street and Washington avenue, was burned this morning. Loss, \$100,000, covered by insurance.

Gen. Ruger Goes to New York to Relieve Gen. Miles.

The Latter Expected to Assume Charge of the Army Tomorrow-Transfers of Officers.

Maj. Gen. Ruger, accompanied by Lieut. Lyman, second cavalry, of his staff, left Washington last evening for New York to take command of the department of the east, relieving Maj. Gen. Miles, transferred to Washington to command the

Gen. Miles has not informed the War De partment when he will assume his new duties, but it is believed he will do so toorrow. He has not yet announced his staff, but will probably do so when he officially notifies the army of his assumption of command. There are two vacancies or his staff at present. Capt. Michler, fifth cavalry, his only aid at present, will, undoubtedly, accompany him to Washington Army headquarters have been fully pre-Army headquarters have been tuny pre-pared for the new commander and his staff, and they will find the offices very pleasant quarters. As already stated, Col. Samuel Breck, now stationed at New York, will be adjutant at headquarters of the army, and Col. H. C. Corbin will succeed to his duties at headquarters of the department of the

A Complete Reorganization The reassignment of officers of the adiutant general's department consequent upon the change in the command of the army has resulted in a complete reorganization of the division of military information. The duties pertaining to that important The duties pertaining to that important branch of the adjutant general's office have devolved on Col. T. M. Vincent, for many years adjutant general at headquarters of the army, and he will have as assistants Capt. T. H. Bliss of the subsistence department, formerly on the staff of Gen. Schofield, and First Lieut. Carl Reichman, ninth infantry, formerly on duty at the Military School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. They will relieve Maj. J. B. Babcock, A.A.G., who is ordered to other duty in the adjutant general's office in this city, and First Lieut. C. R. Edwards, twenty-third infantry, and First Lieut. J. Y. M. Blunt, fifth cavalry, who are to join their company and troop.

RAILWAY MAIL EXAMINATION.

A Test in Reading Strange Handwriting Rapidly.

The civil service commission has before its examiners today fifty-one applicants for places in the railway mail service. The examination tests not only the educational attainments of each applicant, but his practical fitness also for the work to which he

aspires. Each candidate is taken before an exam Each candidate is taken before an examiner and required to read fifty cards addressed by as many different clerks in the office of the commission, and, therefore, all entirely dissimilar. In his hand the examiner holds a printed proof of all these card addresses. Ten minutes are allowed each person for reading the fifty addresses. Speed counts for as much as accuracy in the reading. Pronunciation does not add materially to the candidate's marking. He can say Arkansaw or Arkansas.

materially to the candidate's marking. He can say Arkansaw or Arkansas.

If he prenounces San Jose and La Junta just as they are spelled, he is still quite safe. He must demonstrate, however, that he can read addresses like lightning and unerringly. That's what makes a railway mail man. Maj. Webster, the chief examirer, considers the examination a thorough test, and suggests but one further requirement. He thinks each candidate should be given a railroad eating house sandwich and cup of coffee, to be digested during the six hours of the examination.

The young men examination.

The young men examined today are for service in Virginia and Maryland, and are largely from the District. After they pass and are on the eligible list they are permitted to elect whether they will take a route in Virginia or Maryland.

THE GETTYSBURG TROLLEY.

Conference as to Legal Measures

Remove It From the Battlefield. Generals Sickles, Butterfield and Beck with of New York had a conference with Secretary Lamont at the War Department today in regard to the legal measures being taken by the Department of Justice to secure the removal of the trolley road from the Gettysburg battlefield. They had prethe Gettysburg battlefield. They had previously visited the Attorney General, and obtained assurances from him of his purpose to do all in his power to preserve the lines of battle. The visitors also talked with the Secretary of War in regard to the monument to be erected on the summit of Lcokout mountain to commemorate the participation of the troops of New York in the battles of Chickamauga and Chatta-

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

He is Expected Back at the White No definite information has reached here as to when the President will return to the city from Gray Gables, but it seems to be accepted in official circles that he will certainly be at the White House, for a few tainly be at the white House, for a few days at least, next week, inasmuch as he is under engagement to attend the Atlanta exposition on the 18th instant. He has had a good long respite from official cares, and is reported to have thoroughly recovered from the rheumatic and malarial troubles that afflicted him early in the spring. Mrs. Cleveland and the children will accompany the President to Washington, and will probably take up their abode temporarily a ably take up their abode temporarily

Woodley. They are also said to have de rived great benefit from their vacation. MR. SPOFFORD'S CASE.

Impression Gaining That He Will Not Be Disturbed.

All the papers in the case of Mr. Spofford, librarian of Congress, are in the hands of the President, and the impression is gaining that he will not be disturbed in his office. It appears that Auditor Holcombhas withdrawn his objections to the finan-cial methods of the librarian, and the latter's requisitions on the treasury for sala ries and general expenses are honored with out delay. The investigation has not ye been completed.

GEN. MAHONE'S CONDITION.

He is Slightly Worse and is Gradually

Losing Strength. Gen. Mahone is slightly worse today and is gradually losing strength. His physimak and Gheliguzan and in the taking of Antokhdagh Pass was at the most 300 to bis condition. He spends a greater part of the time in sleep, and does not take as much nourishment as heretofore.

A Liberian General Dend.

Mr. William H. Heard, minister residen of the United States at Monrovia, Liberia, has informed the Department of State, under date of October 2, of the death of Gen

To Succeed Gen. Comwell. NEWBURYPORT, Mass., October 4. The sixth congressional district democratic convention today nominated City Solicitor Charles A. Russell of Gloucester for mem-ber of congress, to succeed the late Gen. Cogswell.

RIOTS IN THE EAST CHANGE OF COMMANDERS SUNDAY CLOSING

It Will Be a Factor in the Indianapolis Election.

A CLOSED OR WIDE OPEN TOWN

Voting in New York. A HOT CAMPAIGN

The Result May Influence the

Indianapolis will hold an election for

elty officers next Tuesday, and far more than local interest has been aroused. And this for two reasons. (1) The hoosier capital is the home of ex-President Harrison, and he has been induced to write a letter in favor of the re-

publican ticket. Ordinarily, there would have been no call for such a letter. Gen. Harrison's party loyalty is never a matter of question with those who know him. But it so happened that the republican candidate for mayor had always been an anti-Harrison man in the factional fighting in the state, and the democrats were intimating that the ex-President and some of his friends would remember this on election day. Gen. Harrison put the story promptly and effectually to rest. He declared for the full ticket, and in loing so also declared for an impartial execution of all the laws applying to the good govern-ment of the town.

The Excise Question.

(2) The excise question is up, and the two parties are divided on it pretty much as bey are in New York. There are some differences in the question as presented. In New York a republican city government is executing an excise law enacted by a democratic legislature. The local democracy, therefore, in opposing this policy, makes warfare on its own offspring. The republicans charge that the law was never enacted for impartial execution, but to be used as a club for the levying of blackmail. The democrats complain that the law, in the hands of republican executives, is subthe hands of republican executives, is subjected to a puritanical twist and made to operate against the comfort and convenience of the people. In Indianapolis the excise law is of republican extraction. Republicans enacted it, and republicans are executing it. This makes the issue between the two parties direct and altogether simple. The republicans are in favor of closing the saloons on Sunday; the democrats are not crats are not.

Some Want the Saloons Open. The campaign has been waged with alnost unexampled vigor on both sides. Indianapolis, until this legislation was enacted and enforced, was a "wide-open on Sunday. Liquor could be pro-

cured without any sort of trouble. This adical change, therefore, has produced no little feeling. The foreign-born residents-of whom there is a good per cent-the club men, the men about town, and, of course, men, the men about town, and, of course, the liquor sellers, all object to the change. The usual argument is employed. Such apolicy, it is held, militates against the prosperity of a growing town. Indianapolis must not lock herself in on Sunday. Her situation is central, and many traveling men have been in the habit of stopping there over Sunday. They are the sort of men to be cultivated. They advertise a town where they have been hospitably entertained. They likewise advertise a town where the local regulations are hard. These men, it is claimed, will shun Indianapolis if the present regulations con-

· An Orderly Sabbath.

On the other hand are those people who stand for an orderly observance of the Sabbath and put that above the mere matter of a day's profitable liquor sales. They want the best customs to prevail. They insist upon the old-fashioned American Surday, and say that judged even upon the plane of money and improvement the old customs are the best. They are for the law as it stands, and for its en-

orcement.
It will be seen from all this that Tuesday's returns will have something of a bearing on the New York city campaign. If the saloons and their friends carry the If the saloons and their friends carry the day in Indianapolis the saloons and their friends in New York will be by that much encouraged, and between that day and their own November day will exert themselves all the more strenuously to win. On the other hand, if Sunday opening loses in Indianapolis Tammany will be exerting to feel the blow

certain to feel the blow. A Matter of Improvements.

It may be mentioned that the excise question, while the most exciting, is not the only local question involved in the indianapolis contest. The city has been making some expensive improvements, and this has sent the tax rate up. Both parties are said to be responsible, and the democracy lost power partly as the result of the high levies. But the republicans being now in power, and the rate being still high,

they, too, may saffer by the exercise of a caprictous public sentiment.

Both sides express confidence in the result. The saloon influences on the one hand are thoroughly organized, while on the other hand the church influences, have been strengthened during the past fortnight by several deliverances of prominent religious bodies in favor of Sunday closing. religious bodies in favor of Sunday Closing.
Indianapolis is a city of churches. There is a question, however, as to whether these deliverances have come soon enough to affect that campaign.

BEGAN HIS NEW DUTIES.

Dr. Billings at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 4.-Dr. Ichn S. Billings, formerly assistant surgeon eneral.United States navy, who was placed apon the retired list on October 1, today entered upon his new duties as medical di-rector of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital and director of the department of hyglene of the university.

WIFE MURDERER HANGED. Execution on the Spot Where John

Brown Died. BALTIMORE, Md., October 4 .- A special e the News from Charlestown, W. Va., says: "Andrew J. Scott, colored, was hanged here at 11:07 o'clock this morning, for the murder of his wife. There were no scenes at the gallows, and death was painless. The hanging took place on the spot where John Brown, the famous abolitionist, met a similar fate."

TO MAKE A TEST CASE.

Indians Arrested for Unlawfully Killing Game in Idaho. R. A. Sherman, general of the Liberian army. He was buried with honors of war POCATELLO, Idaho, October 4.-Indian

Agent Teter of the Fort Hall agency has arrived here, bringing two Indian bucks, who will be taken to Evanston, Wyo., and tried as a test case, for the unlawful killing of game in the Jackson's Hole country, which led to the killing of an Indian and papoose by whites several weeks ago, and which was the foundation for the recent Indian scare.

BODY

The Man Killed on the Long Bridge Was John Ellis.

Probably Jumped From the Moving Train-Some Talk Also of Foul Play.

This morning a number of persons called at the morgue, in rear of the sixth pre-cinct station, to look at the dead body of a man, and one of the callers recogniz him as John Ellis, but could give very little information about him. The dead man's body was found near the north end of the Long bridge last evening about 7:40 o'clock, and while it is generally supposed that a railroad train inflicted the wounds, which were necessarily fatal, it may be that the man was foully dealt with.

Soon after the train from Quantico passed over the bridge the switchman had occasion to walk down the track a short distance, and lying near the track he found the body of the man, the right side of whose face was badly battered and whose skull had been crushed. The switchman did not stop to make a complete examina-tion of the man's injuries, but hurried to the telegraph stat'on and notified the offi-cials at the depot of what he had found. cials at the depot of what he had found.
Word was sent to the police, and arrangements were made for the treatment of the man at the Emergency Hospital, but when Dr. Boarman, the railroad physician, reached the scene of the fatality, he saw at a glarce that life was extinct, and the body was removed to the morgue.

Every effort made last night by the police to have the body identified proved futile. It was stated last night that the man had been seen with Charles Matthews of 43 Pierce street, but no such person lives at the address given.

the address given.

When the body had been removed to the morgue the police started out to make an morgue the police started out to make an investigation. It was not certain that the man had been killed by a railroad train, although the police think that he was killed in this way. The right side of his skull had been crushed in, as already stated, and his right hand showed slight bruises.

His clothes were not torn, nor was there any evidence that he had been dragged by a train. He may have jumped from a moving train, however, and landed against the right side of his face, and in this way his hard might also have struck against the

hard might also have struck against the hard might also have struck against the ground.

There was nothing prepossessing about the man's appearance. He wore rough clothes, and his appearance indicated that he had not enjoyed the services of a barber for some time. In his pockets the officers found \$1.25, two pocket knives and several policy slins.

ficers found \$1.25, two pocket knives and several policy slips.

The presence of the policy slips in his pockets made it apparent that he had been across the river to Jackson City or Alexandria, where gambling dives are permitted to exist in open violation of law.

Members of the crew of the Quantico train that passed over the bridge only a few minutes before the finding of the body are certain that the train did not strike the man, and the police have an idea that he came across the river on the train from the

came across the river on the train from the polley shops and jumped off while the train was moving.

The person who identified the body as was moving.

The person who identified the body as that of John Ellis told the police that the man had once lived in Goat alley, but that lately h had been spending most of his time about the Central Union Mission. Coroner Hammett viewed the body today, but will probably wait until tomorrow be-fore finally deciding upon what he will do.

THE ORDER EXPLAINED.

Circular Issued by Assistant Secre tary Rockhill as to Consuls.

Owing to the number and character of applications for information in regard to the executive order placing a large portion ice system it has been found necessary by Assistant Secretary Rockhill, who has been specially assigned to take charge of that branch of the service, to prepare a circular in explanation of the scope of the President's order. The circular is as follows:

The circular is as follows:

"In reply to your letter of —— I would state that, under the executive order of September 20, 18%, vacancies in consulates or commercial agencies, the salary of which is not more than \$2,500 or less than \$1,000, or the official fees of which do not exceed the former or fail below the latter sum, will hereafter be tilled by the appointment of either: (1) Persons holding positions under the Department of State; (2) persons having previously served under the department; or (3) from among persons who, naving furnished the customary evidence of character, responsibility and capacity, and having been thereupon selected by the President for examination to be qualified for the position.

qualified for the position.

"Applications for offices falling within the above limits should be addressed to the Secretary of State, the name of the variancy applied for being indicated, as well as the state of the secretary of State, the name of the variance of the secretary of State, the name of the variance of the secretary of State, the name of th cancy applied for being indicated, as well as the special qualifications for such office of the applicant, and this application should be accompanied by such indorse-ments as to applicant's character, respon-

ments as to applicant's character, responsibility and capacity as he may be able to furnish.

"When the President shall have decided to fill any vacaney occurring among the consular offices in the above mentioned classes such candidates for it belonging to the third class as shall have been selected by him after examination of their applications and independent will be estified. tions and indorsements will be notifi the date of the examination, and of the subjects on which said examination will bear, and they will also be supplied with such other papers as the examining board shall deem necessary for their guidance."

EX-MARSHAL RANSDELL.

What He Says of Gen. Harrison and the Next Presidency.

Ex-Marshal Rersdell, who was marshal of the District under President Harrison and occupies confidential relations with him, was in Washington today. Speaking of the attitude of Mr. Harrison toward the presidential nomination, he does not throw much new light on the subject, but what he says is rather confirmatory of what seems to be the general impression. He says that of course no one has authority to speak for Mr. Harrison, who always to speak for Mr. Harrisch, who always speaks for himself when he is ready. He says, however, that Mr. Harrisch occupies the same attitude he has ever since he went out of the White House. His ambition is satisfied, and he does not desire again to be President, in the sense of seeking it in any way. Nobody thinks that he would decline the nomination if offered to him, but he would do nothing to secure the offer

him, but he would do hothing the home offer.

Mr. Ransdell evidently did not regard Mr. Harrison as out of the field, but said that, leaving him out of the question—if this could be done—would he divide among the other candidates? Reed, Mc-Kinley and All'son all had friends in the Without saving so, he rather indi-Rinley and All:son all had friends in the state. Without saying so, he rather indi-cated that "assuming Harrison out of the field" was "only for the sake of argument." Mr. Ransdell said he thought the demo-crats would nominate Whitney, and Gov. Matthews of Indiana for President and Vice President.

Will Not Interfere. After a careful examination of the pa

pers appended to the application for pardon in the case of Frank Philo Allison, the oung soldier who is confined at Castle William, N. Y., under sentence for deser-tion, the War Department has declined to interfere. Allison must therefore serve his sentence, although by good conduct he may materially abridge the eighteen months.

IDENTIFIED THE LIBERTY BELL

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

Royal Reception of the Precious Revolutionary Relic.

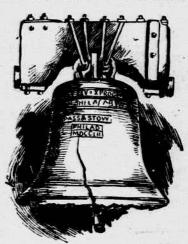
GREAT GATHERING AT THE STATION

The Escort Entertained by the Board of Trade.

PATRIOTIC REMARKS

The liberty bell of '76 paid its first visit to the capital of the nation today. It was brought into the city at half-past 12, under escort of the mayor and leading citizens of the community in the midst of which it first proclaimed the notes of liberty one hundred and nineteen years ago, and for an bour and a half it lay within sight of the Capitol of the United States, both emblems of the principles which it proclaimed on the eventful Fourth of July when the dependence of America was born.

It seems strange that this mass of metal so fraught with historic recollections and



of the city of Washington could have lain or so many years at such a short distance without ever having been brought into the District. It is due now to the enterprise of the people of the southland in asking for the loan of the liberty bell at their great exposition, and to the generosity of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia in sending their priceless relic, that the Washing tonians were enabled today to view it.

A Great Crowd. Fully 5,000 people were attracted to the Pennsylvania depot in the vicinity of noon sday by the announcement of the coming of the bell. They crowded the station and overflowed into 6th street on the east. A guard of sixty policemen managed, however, to keep perfect order, and, aided by repes streiched across the street, prevented an overflow into the train house. Members of the patriotic orders, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution, gradually assembled within the space within the tracks and the station building. Shortly after 12 o'clock the District Commissioners arrived with the members of the board of trade chosen to represent that body, and were admitted to the place inside the railing. In a few moments the military escort reached the depot, headed guard of sixty policemen managed, howmilitary escort reached the depot, headed by the Marine Band. The escort consisted of fifty members of the Washington Light Irfantry Corps, headed by Major Burton R. Ross, and a hundred members of the High School Cadet Corps, under command

of Major Domer.

They marched into the train shed and They marched into the train shed and drew up in a line along track No. 2, with the band at the north end of the platform, the Light Infantrymen next and the Cadets on the left of the line. The committees and members of the various societies were assembled just north of the band. The board of trade was represented by President B. H. Warner and Mesars. Crosby S. Noyes, Berlah Wilkins, C. J. Bell, George T. Dunlop and A. T. Britton. A joint committee from the Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution was in general charge of the proceedings on the platform, as follows: Ernest Wilkinson, chairman; John B. Wight, secretary; C. F. T. Beale, W. V. Cox, J. B. Larner, H. P. R. Holt, Gaillard Hunt, F. E. Grice, Fred. Huidekoper, W. H. Pearce, E. D. Fred. Huidekoper, W. H. Pearce, E. D. Appleton, W. S. Yeatman.

Patriotic Organizations. A beautiful silk flag was borne at the head of the delegation of the Sons of the American Revolution. The entire representation from the various organizations was probably 150, including half a hundred ladies from the various chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This party was in charge of Mrs. M. S.
Lockwood, a member of the national board,
acting in place of Mrs. John W. Foster,
who is at the head of the local organizatica, and Mrs. M. A. Ballinger, regent of
Continued Choster, and Miss. Pike, the



Hon. Chas. F. Warwick, Mayor of Philadelphia.

gent of Martha Washington Chapter. They gent of Martia Washington Chapter. They bore a beautiful bunch of American beauty roses, tied with a bow of red, white and blue ribbon, which was afterward placed on the liberty bell in their name by Judge John Goode of Virginia. Mrs. M. S. Lockwood and Miss Washington represented the Daughters on the local committee of recention.

reception.

Word was received shortly after noon that Word was received shortly after noon that the train would be about fifteen minutes late, and this gave more time for Chairman Wilkinson to arrange the line and prepare for the final reception of the bell. Meanwhile the crowd outside the gates was becoming dense and impatient. High School boys and girls mingled in the throng, and the former made the air vociferous with their school yells. These were echoed by the cadets on the platform, who, standing at rest, could not restrain themselves in the ardor of the moment.

The Bell Arrives.

It was about twenty-nine minutes past 12 when there was a bustle at the open end of the train shed among the platform hands, and a moment later the special train from Philadelphia bearing the bell and the escort